5: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

651 Revenue and expenditure of local governments in the Eastern Aden Protectorate which have adopted regular accounting methods are as follows:

Revenue

(*a*) Mukalla Government	. . . .	Rs. 21,47,767
(*b*) Sai'un ,,	. . . .	2,36,895
(*c*) Wahidi ,,	. . . .	78,333

Expenditure

652

(*a*) Mukalla Government	. . . .	Rs. 22,24,947
(*b*) Sai'uh ,,	. . . .	1,91,199
(*c*) Wahidi ,,	. . . .	69,376

Assets and Liabilities

Investments Mukalla Government	. .	Rs. 35,00,000
Debts (His Majesty's Government Loans)	.	46,783
Investment Sai'un Government	. . .	3,00,000
Debts (His Majesty's Government Loans)	.	34,540
Investment Wahidi Government	. .	60,000
Savings Banks and Co-operative Societies	.	Nil

[453
474]

Chapter 5: Currency and Banking

435 Indian rupees and riyals (or Maria Theresa dollars) are the currency used, the 1947 rate of exchange being Rs. 2.6.0. to the M.T. Dollar.

Chapter 6: Commerce

439 The principal imports are grains, flour, rice, dates, sugar, sesame oil, tea, kerosene, spices, cloth and cotton piece-goods, tobacco, cigarettes, soap, glassware, etc.; the principal exports are coffee, skins and hides, lime, cattle, ghee, sheep, goats, fish, etc.

Imports and exports for the Eastern Aden Protectorate during 1947 were as follows:

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut mm2

311 471 Inhabitants of Wadi Du'an, an area with an ever-present threat of famine, were persuaded to purchase some of the large tracts of good arable land and shallow wells lying fallow and idle in the main Wadi Hadhramaut in the hope that they will gradually move from their over-populated wadi. Three companies were formed by Duanis, with a capital of well over Rs. 1,00,000 for the purpose of cultivating hitherto dead lands at Dar-Assab, Aqad and the area at Hautat Ahmed bin Zein in the main wadi, while Du'an merchants began to take an interest in existing date palm groves in the area. The local States were empowered to allot dead lands to farmers if the owners failed to cultivate them.

An agricultural syndicate formed to develop the Meifa area of Wadi Hajr with a capital of Rs. 4,00,000 has been active during 1950. The planting of date palms in the area has started and the syndicate [164] allotted lands and gave advances to some 240 Subians—but up to now there is some reluctance on the part of agriculturists from other areas to settle down and work in Meifa owing to the prevalence of malaria there.

In November, 1950, two windmills were imported for experimental use in irrigation, one being installed at Buweish in the coastal area, the other being sent to Sai'un.

Co-operation

● 474 The Beihan Farmers' Association had a difficult year. A large proportion of the barley crop had been sown early and, in January and February, frost damaged the heading crop, seriously reducing yield and quality. As a result the Association deferred collection of up to 50 per cent of the outstanding loans which were carried over to the Saif and Kharif crops and to the winter crop of the 1949-50 season. Excellent conditions at the end of the year gave the Association full confidence in its operations.

The credit facilities for seed and cash given by the Association enabled the cultivators to carry on without much recourse to merchants and moneylenders.

FISHERIES

228 The Fishery Department did not begin work on a permanent basis until the end of 1949. During 1950 activity has been mostly exploratory. Unfortunately, winch trouble in the fishery vessel severely limited the amount and nature of the trial fishing that could be done, but practically every fishing village in both Protectorates was visited, and also the islands of Kamaran in the Red Sea and Kuria Muria, 700 miles east of Aden off the Muscat coast. The information obtained about the fishing population and its activities forms a valuable basis for development plans.

In general, the observations made in the 1948 report still hold good. The winter sardine seasons of 1949–50 and 1950–51 have, unfortunately, been little better than 1948–49. There has been a definite but slight improvement, but catches of sardines and their attendant predators are